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th Big Labor — New Surge of Inflation?

Star's Annual Business and Finance Outlook—Section E

losses of production, sales and profits.

Union and management negotiators are on the spot. They must fight to make up lost ground and protect the interests of their constituents over the next two or three years, without any clear idea of what will happen to the economy over that period.

The clash of interests will make

1976 an extraordinarily tough bargaining year, industrial relations professionals predict. Some of them expect strikes to set back the economy's recovery from the recession. Wage settlements could kick off a new surge of inflation.

"I'll just pray a lot," says W. J. Usery Jr., director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who will bear a big part of the re-

sponsibility for bringing the unions and corporations to terms.

THE PREDICAMENTS of Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, and Bommarito, president of the United Rubber Workers, show how drastically the negotiating climate has changed since 1973. Similar tales of woe are told by Frank Fitzsimmons of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Paul Jennings of the International Union of Electrical Workers and leaders of other

unions representing the 4.4 million workers bargaining in major units this year.

When Woodcock negotiated the 1973 contracts that will expire next September, the national unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, only 1.9 percent of auto workers were jobless and overtime was fattening the pay envelopes of UAW members. If the workers worried about layoffs, they were reassured by the industry's

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REV. WENDT SENTENCED



—Washington Star Photographer Ray Lusign

idt, flanked by the Rev. rs here yesterday that he eclesiastical sentence earlier by the Bishop of William F. Creighton — again grant permission communion. Cheek, a

deacon in the Diocese of Virginia, and one of the women to whom Wendt granted such permission in the past, called the sentence sexist and charged the Bishop with using Wendt as a "scapegos." Bishop Creighton "would have been more truthful" if he had brought charges against her, she declared. (Story on D-1).

College Students With New Goals

Moving Into Male Careers

percent of the women plan to enter male-dominated careers, compared to 5.9 percent in 1966.

MORE THAN twice as many men than women still want to enter the more lucrative career fields, although the percentage of men choosing the traditional "masculine fields" has slumped from 48.9 to 39.4 percent, largely because of a drop in interest in business as a career.

As a result, for every three men planning to enter business, engineering, law and medicine, there is now one woman, in sharp contrast to the ratio of eight men for one woman 10 years ago.

The annual survey of entering college students conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education also found that:

• Enrollment of black freshmen students has reached an all-time high of 9 percent, after a two-year decline. The full impact of federal and state student aid programs, particularly

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their contracts, which raised wages in step with rising prices. These COLA (cost-of-living adjustment) clauses have added about \$1 an hour to auto wages since 1973, more than scheduled wage increases.

The rubber workers won bigger scheduled wage increases than auto workers in 1973, but they did not obtain a COLA clause. Their wage increases have been wiped out by inflation and they have fallen behind their traditional wage parity with the auto industry.

Bommarito, under fire within his union, will fight this time for big wage increases to catch up with the rank-and-file's losses to inflation, plus a COLA clause to protect against future rises in the cost of living.

The rubber companies realize they will have to pay heavily for a settlement, but the union's demands will be so big that management will balk at least initially. "It will take a mi-

crosecurity could include restrictions on overtime, early retirement, lengthened vacations, job transfer rights, curbs on subcontracting and penalties on companies to deter layoffs by making them costly.

George B. Morris Jr., chief labor negotiator for General Motors, insists that SUB funding, at 14 cents an hour, costs too much already and there is no room for additional company contributions.

"SUB has a limited purpose and it has worked very well," he says. "It never was designed to cope with this kind of recession. There's a bottom to the barrel, and when you get there, that's it."

If the union is interested, he says, available SUB funds might be stretched to cover longer layoffs for senior employees by disqualifying those with less than five years of service.

Morris emphatically rejects all proposals for shorter work time. "Shorter hours we don't need," he

says. The Teamsters are asking scheduled wage increases of \$1 an hour the first year and 75 cents in each of the next two years, with equivalent raises for drivers paid on a mileage basis. Hourly drivers now average \$7.11.

In addition, the Teamsters want semi-annual wage increases of 1 cent an hour for each rise of 0.5 points in the consumer price index, without any cap or limit on the wage escalation. The expiring contract has a less generous formula for annual cost-of-living adjustments, and limited them to 11 cents an hour each year. Teamster President Fitzsimmons estimates that the cap has cost drivers 6 cents an hour.

balloonist, waves to onlookers to mark the 183rd anniversary of flight in America. The Independence Hall in Philadelphia subfreezing temperature: in the air for an hour Burlington County, N.J.

Safer Way For Teeth

United Press International

A National Institutes of Health scientist has developed a faster, safer way to X-ray teeth that reduces radiation exposure to as little as one-fiftieth the current dosages.

Moreover, Dr. Richard L. Webber said in an NIH research publication, there is no need for the dentist to handle film packets contaminated with salivary bacteria in his new process.

Current bitewing dental X-ray technique involves insertion of a film packet inside the mouth, with X-rays generated by a machine outside.

WEBBER'S technique reverses that process by placing a shielded source of X-rays inside the mouth

Marines to Give Physicals on 1st Day of Basic

Associated Press

The Marine Corps has changed its policy on giving physical examinations to new recruits after an investigation into the sudden death of a 19-year-old Marine, Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., said yesterday.

Moffett said the Marines now will require that all recruits receive a physical on their first day of basic training if they have not had one within 72 hours before arriving at the corps' recruit training center at Parris Island, S.C.

The congressman had undertaken a personal investigation into the death of Pvt. Lawrence Warner of Plainville, Conn., who collapsed and died two days after arriving at the Marine boot camp.

"I found out that Larry had not been given a physical since mid-October, even though he arrived at the boot camp in early December," Moffett said. "Such treatment is inexcusable."

CIA

Continued From A-1

THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT discussed some training given to police officers here and elsewhere, but did not specifically describe the training in safe-cracking, burglary and wall plastering. These and other techniques apparently were included under the category "clandestine collection methodology" in the report.

The documents show that the CIA trained 24 safe-cracking students from the District, Fairfax and Arlington police departments.

A training document entitled, "Technical Training for Local Police Department," which appears typical of the training schedules devised for the local police read as follows:

- April 9-18 (1969) Photo Surveillance
- April 21-25 Surreptitious Entry
- April 28-29 Surreptitious Entry Problem
- May 16-19 Audio Surveillance
- June 2-3 Wall Restoration
- June 4-6 Operational Problems Against Safesites (secret CIA residences and offices)

A FEB. 8, 1973, DOCUMENT from a CIA security office official to a deputy director of the agency discussed the 1968 and 1969 training given to D.C. police. It said, "It should be noted that the initial re-

quest for the above training originated with senior officials of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department and was basically predicated on the need to combat the tangible threats posed by radical terrorist groups within its jurisdiction."

For reasons not given in the documents, the Montgomery County police department actually had a "hotline" between its headquarters and CIA headquarters in Langley, Va. In 1968, 1969 and 1970 the CIA gave 44 police officers from Washington, Arlington and Fairfax demonstrations of explosives that were "ostensibly conducted by the Northern Virginia Police Academy and non-attributable to the Agency," the documents say.

The documents show that CIA director Richard Helms and his successor, William Colby, clearly knew about and approved of the agency activities with local police officials.

Helms, in testimony before a Senate Committee in 1973, cited the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as authority for CIA assistance to local police. That act later was amended to exclude any CIA training of local police.

THE DOCUMENTS INCLUDED testimonial letters praising the CIA from several area police chiefs, notably from former D.C. Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson, who has repeatedly

denied that he had any direct knowledge of CIA involvement with his department.

In a Feb. 21, 1973, letter contained in the package of documents, Wilson wrote CIA Security Director Howard Osborn: "It has come to my attention that your organization has been criticized for their involvement in the training of personnel from local police agencies..."

"It appears to me that, if any agency has developed techniques which can be legally utilized on a local level, then by all means they should be made available," Wilson's letter said. "You may rest assured that, should your agency continue in this very worthwhile cause, this department would be more than willing to participate."

In 1968 Helms was the host at a banquet for police chiefs held in the CIA executive dining room during a "police liaison seminar."

In 1967, at an unnamed CIA facility (believed to be Camp Peary, the CIA training camp in southern Virginia) the CIA held a similar affair for several police chiefs, including former D.C. chief John B. Layton, former Fairfax chief William L. Durrer and former Arlington chief William G. Fawver.

Also present were the then New York City Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary, then Boston commissioner Edmund L. McNamara, then Chicago Police Supt. James B. Con-

nell and several unnamed CIA security officials.

Names of other local officials who attended the seminars and presumably are still active officers were deleted from the documents.

ANOTHER SEMINAR FOR police chiefs in 1970 was described by a CIA security officer as "highly desirable . . . considering the year facing us and the potential difficulties arising if the various dissident groups focus on the Agency."

One of the documents identifies Durrer as the unnamed police official mentioned in the Rockefeller report who received free use of a rental car during a vacation in Puerto Rico in return for earlier favors to the agency.

He was in charge of the Fairfax police department in the early 1970s when the CIA obtained local police credentials for use in operations in Fairfax County.

The Rockefeller report said that the giving of gratuities to local police officials by the CIA should be stopped. It also concluded that in spite of "a few lapses" by the CIA when it allowed its officers to participate in active police cases, the agency "generally" had not exceeded its charter, which does not permit it to be involved in domestic law enforcement.